

a-c, e-g. Greci, on granitic hills in the Macin district, 15 miles from Braila on the Danube.

d. Cocosu Monastery, S.E. of Macin.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
<i>a.</i> ♂	555	70	21	158	38	3	4	5	5	9	9	4	4	11	11
<i>b.</i> „	535	65	„	150	36	3	3½	4½	5	9	9	4-5	4-5	11	10
<i>c.</i> „	470	55	„	152	37	3	3½	4½	7	10	9	5-6	4-5	12	12
<i>d.</i> ♀	520	60	„	153	32	3	3½	4	6	9	9	4-5	4-5	12	11
<i>e.</i> „	480	50	„	155	31	2	3½	4	5	9	10	4-5	4-5	11	11
<i>f.</i> „	420	40	„	153	30	3	3	4	5	10	9	4-5	4-5	12	11
<i>g.</i> „	195	25	„	149	33	4	2	2½	7	9	9	4-5	4-5	10	10

1. Total length. 2. Length of tail. 3. Number of scales across body. 4. Number of ventral shields. 5. Number of subcaudal shields. 6. Number of whorls of scales on rostral "horn." 7. Width of rostral shield. 8. Depth of rostral shield. 9. Number of scales across vertex between supraoculars. 10, 11. Number of upper labial shields (right and left). 12, 13. Upper labial shields (4th, 5th, or 6th) entering the eye (right and left). 14, 15. Number of scales round the eye, supraocular excluded (right and left).

The var. *Montandoni* may be thus defined:—

Naso-rostral shield not reaching the canthus rostralis nor the summit of the rostral shield, which is deeper than broad; rostral "horn" with 2 to 4, usually 3, transverse series of scales between the rostral shield and the apex. Ventral shields 149 to 158. A more or less distinct dark blotch on the lower lip, involving 5 to 7 labial shields without complete interruption. Lower surface of end of tail yellow.

This race is easily distinguished from the typical form by the shape of the rostral and naso-rostral shields, the extent of the dark blotch on the lower lip, and the yellow colour on the tail (nearly always red in the typical form). From the var. *meridionalis*, to which it is more closely related, the higher number of ventral shields (149-158, instead of 133-147) and the usually lesser development of the rostral "horn" are sufficient characters to justify a varietal separation.

XX.—On a new Cyprinodontid Fish from Egypt.

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

ALONG with examples of *Paratilapia multicolor*, recently discovered by him, Mr. C. H. Schoeller has kindly sent me several specimens of a little Cyprinodont which occurs near

Alexandria, and of which specimens had previously been obtained by Mr. W. L. S. Loat at Gheit-el-Nasara, Lake Menzaleh. This Cyprinodont belongs to an undescribed species of *Haplochilus*, which I have great pleasure in naming

Haplochilus Schoelleri, sp. n.

D. 7-8. A. 12-13. Sq. 25-28 $\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}$.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 times. Eye longer than snout, as long as or a little shorter than postorbital part of head. Origin of dorsal above middle of anal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ as far from eye as from root of caudal. Caudal rounded, as long as head. Pale yellowish olive in spirit, the scales finely edged with blackish; fins white, without markings.

Total length 33 millim.

Mr. Schoeller, in the notes with which he has kindly furnished me, states that the whole fish, when alive, shows a splendid dark sky-blue iridescence except on the belly. The dorsal and caudal fins are colourless, but males have the latter edged with red above and beneath; the pectoral, ventral, and anal fins are lemon-yellow, at least during the breeding-season. The iris is colourless.

This *Haplochilus* occurs in great numbers in freshwater wells and watering canals close to Lake Mareotis; it keeps mostly to the surface of the water, always swimming in great excitement, the fins in quivering motion.

Five species are now known from the eastern parts of Africa north of the equator. They may be distinguished by means of the following synopsis:—

- I. Dorsal with 6 to 8 rays; scales 24-28 in a longitudinal series.
- A. Anal with 12 or 13 rays; dorsal originating above middle of anal. *H. Schoelleri*, Blgr.
- B. Anal with 14 or 15 rays; dorsal originating above posterior third of anal.
- Eye longer than snout, as long as postorbital part of head *H. Loati*, Blgr.
- Eye nearly as long as snout, about $\frac{2}{3}$ postorbital part of head *H. Marni*, Sldr.
- Eye not longer than snout, about $\frac{1}{2}$ postorbital part of head *H. bifasciatus*, Sldr.
- II. Dorsal with 11 rays, anal with 14; scales 30 in a longitudinal series *H. Antinorii*, Vincig.